

We are lagging behind in action, but the desire to end invasive research on Great Apes has been present for more than a decade. In 1997, the National Research Council concluded that there should be a moratorium on further chimpanzee breeding. And the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has already announced an end to funding for the breeding of federally-owned chimpanzees for research, but this should be codified.

Government needs to take action to make invasive research on chimpanzees illegal.

That is why today I am introducing the bipartisan Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act, along with my colleagues Senators SUSAN COLLINS, BERNIE SANDERS and JOE LIEBERMAN.

The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act is a commonsense policy reform to protect our closest living relatives in the animal kingdom from physical and psychological harm, and help reduce government spending and our federal deficit.

Specifically, this bill will phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive research over a three-year period, require permanent retirement to suitable sanctuaries for the 500 federally-owned chimpanzees currently being warehoused in research laboratories, and codifies the current administrative moratorium on government-funded breeding of chimpanzees.

We have been delaying this action for too long. It is time to get this done and end this type of harmful research and end this wasteful government spending.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—SUPPORTING EARLY DETECTION FOR BREAST CANCER

Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 144

Whereas the 5-year relative survival rate for breast cancer has increased from 74 percent in 1979 to 90 percent in 2011;

Whereas when breast cancer is detected early and confined to the breast, the 5-year relative survival rate is 98 percent;

Whereas the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (referred to in this preamble as the "NBCCEDP") was established by the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 300k et seq.) to provide early detection services for low-income women who are uninsured or underinsured and do not qualify for Medicaid;

Whereas the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-354; 114 Stat. 1381) allows for breast cancer treatment assistance to be provided through Medicaid to eligible women who were screened through the NBCCEDP;

Whereas NBCCEDP and the provisions of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-354; 114 Stat. 1381) have effectively reduced mortality among low-income uninsured and

medically underserved women with breast cancer;

Whereas early detection of breast cancer increases survival rates for the disease, as evidenced by a 5-year relative survival rate of 98 percent for breast cancers that are discovered before the cancer spreads beyond the breast, compared to 23 percent for stage IV breast cancers;

Whereas the cost of treating stage IV breast cancers is more than 5 times more expensive than the cost of treating stage I breast cancers;

Whereas as of the date of agreement to this resolution, the economy has placed a strain on State budgets while increasing the demand for safety-net services;

Whereas significant disparities in breast cancer outcomes persist across racial and ethnic groups;

Whereas breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and is the leading cause of cancer death among women worldwide;

Whereas in 2011, more than 200,000 women and men will be diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 40,000 will die of breast cancer in the United States;

Whereas every woman should have access to life-saving screening and treatment that is not dependent on where she lives;

Whereas investments in cancer research have improved the understanding of the different types of breast cancer and led to more effective, personalized treatments; and

Whereas organizations such as Susan G. Komen for the Cure® empower women with knowledge and awareness, ensure access to quality care, and energize science to discover and deliver cures for breast cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remains committed to ensuring access to life-saving breast cancer screening, diagnostic, and treatment services, particularly for medically underserved women;

(2) supports increasing awareness and improving education about breast cancer, the importance of early detection, and the availability of screening services for women in need; and

(3) remains committed to discovering and delivering cures for breast cancer and encouraging the development of screening tools that are more accurate and less costly.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 294. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 294. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE —REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY IMPROVEMENT

SEC. .01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Regulatory Flexibility Improvement Act of 2011".

SEC. .02. DEFINITIONS.

Section 601 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the term ‘rule’—

“(A) has the meaning given that term in section 551(4);

“(B) includes any rule of general applicability governing Federal grants to State and local governments for which the agency provides an opportunity for notice and public comment; and

“(C) does not include—

“(i) a rule of particular applicability relating to rates, wages, corporate or financial structures or reorganizations thereof, prices, facilities, appliances, services, or allowances therefor or to valuations, costs or accounting, or practices relating to such rates, wages, structures, prices, appliances, services, or allowances; or

“(ii) an interpretative rule involving the internal revenue laws of the United States, published in the Federal Register, that does not impose a collection of information requirement;”;

(2) in paragraph (5), by inserting after “special districts,” the following: “or tribal organizations (as defined in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(1)),”;

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end; and

(4) by striking paragraphs (7) and (8) and inserting the following:

“(7) the term ‘collection of information’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502(3) of title 44;

“(8) the term ‘recordkeeping requirement’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502(13) of title 44;

“(9) the term ‘interim final rule’ means a rule which will become effective without prior notice and comment, including a rule for which the agency makes a finding under section 553(b)(3)(B) of this title; and

“(10) the term ‘impact’, when used to describe the effect of a rule, means—

“(A) the economic effects on small entities directly regulated by the rule; and

“(B) the reasonably foreseeable economic effects of the rule on small entities that—

“(i) purchase products or services from, sell products or services to, or otherwise conduct business with entities directly regulated by the rule;

“(ii) are directly regulated by other governmental entities as a result of the rule; or

“(iii) are not directly regulated by the agency as a result of the rule but are otherwise subject to other agency regulations as a result of the rule.”.

SEC. .03. REGULATORY AGENDA.

Section 602(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “, and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the list of rules required to be published under section 610(c).”.

SEC. .04. INITIAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS.

Section 603 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 1100G of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203; 124 Stat. 2112), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “or publishes a notice of proposed rulemaking for an interpretative rule involving the internal revenue laws of the United States” and inserting “publishes a notice of proposed rulemaking for an interpretative rule involving the internal revenue laws of the United States, or publishes an interim final rule”; and